The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. NO. 130.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fifth Ward Meeting.

Financial Matters.

Removal this Day.

Orphanage and Sick Hospitable Cases.

Perceptions.

Dr. Kinsey's Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

Education of Boys.

Remember.

Grocery Warehouse.

Notice.

Notice Sought.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. BUTLER DEFEATED.

Butler's Censure of the Senate Turned Upon Himself—Land Sales to Railroad Companies Denounced by the President—Citizenship Treaty with Great Britain—The Suffrage Amendment—Financial Matters—Mississippi—The Air Line Road—The Remains of the Congressmen—Probable Vote of the Copper Tariff.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1869.

Butler's Defeat.

The fight is at an end. The House has partially retrieved its honor. Mr. Butler and his clique of cohorts have been condemned by the majority vote of 120 to 46. The last vote which he or Mr. Offley called Mr. Mr. Butler's censure, and the House resumed the consideration of Butler's proposition about the proceedings of Wednesday in joint convention on the Electoral vote for President and Vice President. Many persons had gone away without having the right to vote. At the private desk of the morning had shown that Butler was to be defeated. He commenced the fact yesterday, when, as already stated, he withdrew the obnoxious resolution of the previous evening and substituted one as much milder character. This morning the leaders in the late shameful proceedings were busy at work trying to oblige. They begged to be let off easy, and were ready to do almost any kind of penance or their sin. Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, one of the most violent of the anti, opened the debate in an excited harangue, speaking ten minutes and getting through in great wrath. For the he wanted to say in justification of its conduct. Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, had a somewhat speech of ten minutes against the resolution, when Mr. Butler himself got up and called into the with his usual vim and impetuosity. The riders were ready to lay down their arms sometime after he finished, and Butler offered a withdraw his resolution of censure and accept as a substitute one directing the Judiciary committee to inquire whether any change is needed in the twenty-second joint rule. In order to get this through quickly the rules were suspended without a word of objection, but the House had resolved to give no terms whatever to Butler and his followers, and would not allow them even the poor privilege of uttering cavil. A motion to reconsider the vote of members were on their feet objecting to any sort of compromise, and when again followed a purpose to execute the order by holding the House in session and sending for absentees, "good," "that's right," Butler protested that a censure upon the presiding officer of the House, that he sought no personal gain in his course, but he would not allow the good of his country, that he would be satisfied with one vote of censure, and that he had accomplished his purpose in calling attention to the rules under which the last Electoral vote count. This sort of pale and feeble apology was received with cries of "no," "no," "no," and the House was soon afterwards declared to be satisfied. It was no more signal defeat any man has met in Congress for many years, and Butler's personal record, that he was severely censured for the House by the House.

The effect of the vote on the question of fitting was made up of the Republicans and 3 conservatives, the negatives of 46 Republicans and 3 conservatives, the majority of 120 being composed of 99 conservatives and sixty-eight Republicans against Butler. Among those who voted against the motion to lay on the table were nine Republicans, and among those who voted for it were seven Democrats, including Mr. Brooks, the whole delegation, nature of whom probably would have voted with Butler on the main case. It is time now to let Mr. Bacon, to-morrow the Speaker's chair during the absence of Mr. Colfax, and to let the House proceed to the consideration of business.

Land Sales to Railroad Companies.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message in response to the resolution of inquiry upon the character and legal effect of certain grants of land by Congress to railroad companies. President Johnson, in reviewing the opinions of officers upon the character and legal effect of certain land grants to railroads, says it seems to him unwise to leave the question to be settled by the courts, for in the case of the Central Pacific Railroad the decision of the courts would be rendered after the road was completed, and the lands granted to it would have passed into the hands of innocent purchasers. He therefore recommends that Congress declare its intention in the premises.

Citizenship Treaty with Great Britain.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will, at the next regular session of the Senate, report favorably on the proposed treaty of citizenship with Great Britain. The treaty is to be signed in some new material changes are being made in England, but it is expected that Parliament will at once act in the matter. The committee have as yet done nothing on the treaty with Prussia, but will probably do so the granting of a vote of thanks to Minister Motley for the position he took. It is ascertained, however, from private conversation, that not a single member of the Senate, or in favor of ratifying the treaty.

The Suffrage Amendment.

The House will not accept the Senate substitute for the pending constitutional amendment. Governor Boutwell has charge of the matter, and as his instruct the House will insist and leave the Senate to recede or ask for Committee of Conference. That body will doubtless accept the latter course. Two-thirds of members are in favor of the amendment, and no member is pledged against it. Many will be excused in Conference Senate to protect.

The Financial Bill.

After the Senate took up the bill to prevent a contraction of the currency, it was discussed with closure for getting through without it a majority of the Senate. The bill is a matter of difference of opinion on the provisions, and it is feared the measure will be given to-day to the Senate Bank there is no time for anything else except appropriations.

Bank Circulation.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had a long meeting this morning and discussed the question of substituting the National Bank circulation for the Legal Tender circulation. The House has set apart to-morrow for acting upon bills from this Committee, and several will probably be passed.

The Mississippi Bill.

Reported from the Reconstruction committee this morning is supported by six out of eight members. Its provision for the constituting of a State Convention, and on powers that body to submit their Constitution again to the people for ratification.

The Air Line Road.

The New York and Washington Air Line railroad bill passed to the House Friday will commence a regular session of the Senate, if a vote can be reached soon. It is the only measure of the kind of importance that will be considered at this session.

The Copper Tariff.

Application has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury for a postponement of the decision of the Copper Tariff case from their favor is based on the ground of delay in getting testimony from Europe. The Secretary has declined to grant the request of the parties.

The Presidential Count.

The President is considering the copper tariff bill, and the friends say the indications are that he will veto it.

Washington, February 12.

In the Supreme Court of Virginia, to-day in the case of Virginia, in the Supreme Court argued in behalf of that Commonwealth to show it was an illegal right in the consolidation common law, the basis were of prohibition to which application has been made, setting aside the decision of Judge Underwood, by issuing discharge of divers negroes, some of whom were supposed to be dead, on the ground that the state judges were illegally appointed. The argument on the part of the Commonwealth in the Gunnell case, in which Judge Underwood had set aside the indictment, was commenced and not concluded. Court adjourned over till Monday.

Senator Abbott's bill authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph from Marshall, Texas, to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, under the name of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph from Marshall, Texas, to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, under the name of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to construct an

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

We have become of the committee appointed by the House to investigate the alleged excessive charges for advertising by certain newspapers, and the advocates of the "franking privilege" Ex-Speaker Davis promised that the investigation should go to the bottom of the matter. Will he redeem the promise?

In our article on the "City Park Question," published yesterday, when reference is made to the sale of two hundred acres, the probable portion, at three thousand dollars per acre, the word "hundred" is substituted for the "thousand." The reader will readily detect and correct the error, as the gross product of the sale is correctly given at $600,000.

The tabling of General Butler's resolution by the House of Representatives, is a proper rebuke of the author and his conduct on Wednesday. If Mr. Butler's term of service had much longer to run, it would be well for that body to give its presiding officer some instruction in parliamentary law and the importance of promptness and decision.

One of a number of letters received within the last few days, expressing the warmest appreciation of the Commercial, we select the following:

"I receive one paper one of the very worst in the country for general news and accuracy in the course of each week, and the Commercial for the remainder of that week. Your position is unique. I value it highly accordingly."

Receiving as we do, by almost every mail, letters like the above, we can afford to allow a few disappointed office-seekers and their disgruntled friends to rate whatever course we may see fit to pursue.

Hon. J. R. Lowell, member of the House of Representatives from Bedford county, who voted for the additional twenty-seven officers, took the first opportunity, on discovering they were not needed, to move for their dismissal, and thus save the State a useless expenditure of money. The motion has secured for him the enforcement of the constituency, who, on Tuesday last, at a public meeting, adopted the following resolution:

[illegible]

Last year there was paid out for Legislative expenses nearly one hundred thousand dollars more than was appropriated—probably now, or by what authority, we presume is past finding out. It was in this way that the parting and jolting item was run up to $37,000. What has once been done may be again, and if not prevented, very likely will be, or at least attempted. In this way it may happen that the forty thousand dollars promised economized, may prove an extravagant. If a strict economist for the Legislature as agency is to be had we have many officers that he can and we trust will have. The omission to this easily grew out of the suspicion that the intention is to pay illegal superannuation claims and may be carried out, under some covering or other. If the Legislature really intends to correct the errors of the past and actually retrench, they certainly can find ample offenders to secure their purpose.

We take pleasure in recording the fact—and that it is a fact we take some credit to ourselves—that a number of the Republican members of the House at Harrisburg are endeavoring in their determination to pay only the legal number of officers at the State prison. Having secured the attempt to increase the number we not only a piece of outrageous extravagance but in defiance of law, they are by confirming to the provisions of the law, and saving fifteen thousand dollars which otherwise would go into the pockets of office seekers brought to Harrisburg solely to create such importunity as to have an office at his disposal. We are happy to record that the above Republican members of the House agree to take this view of their duty.

So much is due to the labors of the Republican press in the cause of economy, now. Who will pretend for a single moment that but for the demand that went up from all quarters of the State such a result would have been reached? When the Legislature has secured the Treasury against the contemplated raid from the twenty-seven supernumeraries who have twenty thousand dollars in their eye, and want to transfer it to their pockets, it will have fully responded to the demand. So yet this has not been done, and the danger is that it will not be. We have said from the beginning that the Republican party would correct the errors of its own spirits, and prove itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the people; and it will have done so to the fullest extent when the Legislature can loose from the supernumeraries and pressing for the payment of the regular officers only. The people are watching for the action of the Legislature on this point.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, alluding to the introduction into European armies of the spade drill, for the purpose of training soldiers to throw up temporary defenses with the greatest possible rapidity, argues that "the genius of McClellan's strategy led the general introduction of the spade to an indispensable article in modern warfare." Inspired by the admission, it has a savage hit for the unlucky captain, it adds:

"Time is the great vindicator, and, in one respect than one, it is redeeming from the cloud in which unbelievers, incredulity and unfriendly, and somewhat unscrupulously, to envelop them, the patriotism and the military genius of McClellan." Time compliment is more unlike than any of McClellan's performances, which is saying a good deal, considering that the majority of them were "enveloped" in mist and cloud, and nothing but mist. Is it possible that McClellan contemplates another race for the Presidency, to be conducted by a series of flank movements with the spade?

Is it not possible to limit the ceremonial performances of Senators and Congressmen? Would there be anything unconstitutional in confining the members of both bodies to one hour speeches? That would do to begin with and would afford a gratifying relief to every body, including the loquacious members, for in that case they would be assured that no one would run the honors supposed to be awarded to long tongues. Several years ago Horace A. Wise occupied the greater portion of every day in delivering a speech. Senator Sumner on one occasion consumed many three days. Seeing Doyle only as per your recalled Senator's performance, he we are morally sure of having similar long winded orators in future. In our legislative bodies, we submit the presence of annoying temptation from any source Wise, Doyle or Sumner that may command the physical strength and gall-proof to be necessary to the accomplishment of success in thus tiring the House seems to absolutely necessary. Mr. Dayton, for instance, if confined to two hour speeches might say something to the point. All are entitled to be heard in Congress, but the system which permits a few members to do all the talking, and the others all the work, is liable to emotional abuse.

We have intimations of a serious change in the political affairs of New York. That city has been controlled for a number of years by ring and clique. Now we are told the signs point unerringly to the early defeat of both by the Hon. Democracy of New York. If this be true, it is merely a fresh illustration of the fact that history repeats itself. In the beginning New York was governed by the abolition of rotten rule commerce of heritage. Hunted Democracy Emancipation has refuted the early strongholds of the enemies of modern politics and short pernicious outlay with guilders. The aggregate fact is under, however, developed herself in a court of justice, and only awoke in time to preserve herself and her efforts as the mercy of a Democratic God from the ruin. Although Democracy escaped almost of a full new election of this last capture, it required little imagination to picture the mutual astonishment of Fort and the sleepy captives when the whole story was told and these startling facts to hear. History does tell us, however, that Fort's unlucky rapidly overcame his surprise upon finding himself so full of plunder. From that day he little he has continued to encroach upon the rights of his enemy, until at last he has grown too big for his small clothes. In the meantime his captive has silently acquired enormous strength and invulnerable armor. See the statistics published by the Emigrant Association. In the approaching contest it is confidently predicted that Fort will go flat on his back, in which case we are confident one good rough will follow. There will be fewer negroes hung to lamp-posts in New York city, and crime in general will diminish.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Doubtfully Wise.

But even were the constitutional objection to the immediate admission of the West confessed, and we proposing to cure our admission in some substance that will cure them from that the disease is more to them, the principle of the Union, and the consolidation of which, the Union cannot be considered to be complete. This action has been brought about in the following manner. The Union Valley claims to have purchased the sole right to the patent for a steam engine, from the inventor of a Frenchman, who resigned the same to himself and a citizen of Connecticut. The patent records show that such an assignment was made December 31, 1868, to the Valley Railroad Company, and that the same is a considerable period, some of the manufacturers think the engine worthless, and are preparing to contest the claim. But one train has been running with it.

Building Colleges.

Albert Allen, Esq., Financial Agent of Dickson College, is in our city, and will call upon our citizens in behalf of the late engrossing the interests of the institution. It is a well known fact that a majority of our citizens not more than one, or within forty miles of Pittsburgh is one of the most successful colleges in America. Fire, in the abolition broke out on the old college was destroyed by fire, and in its place stands the new college, complete in the beauty and facilities for a thorough course. A generous response to Mr. Allen's mission, and Mr. Allen proposes to call subscriptions or receive donations direct for the completion of the college edifice. Pittsburgh is no exception to the rule of looking to others for the support of institutions in their midst, and we trust to transfer it to their pockets, it will have fully responded to the demand. So yet this has not been done, and the danger is that it will not be. We have said from the beginning that the Republican party would correct the errors of its own spirits, and prove itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the people; and it will have done so to the fullest extent when the Legislature can loose from the supernumeraries and pressing for the payment of the regular officers only. The people are watching for the action of the Legislature on this point.

The Situation in Cuba.

The situation in Cuba becomes interesting in proportion as we are acquainted with the intelligence of the progress of the revolutionists. It is now affirmed that Count Valmaseda, who was in every instance baton officers, the last not seek the satisfaction of occupying Bayamo. The revolutionists find the city the most they seized, and Valmaseda found it in ashes. The stories of the wholesale extermination of the insurgents are indignantly denied, generally, instead of accomplishing submission, refuses to entertain any propositions short of the recognition of the independence of the Island. The Spanish authorities are [illegible]

Switching Wives.

Just such a case as we mentioned occurred in the immediate vicinity of the West coal operations and are preparing to case our admission in some substance that will cure them from that the disease is more to them, the principle of the Union, and the consolidation of which, the Union cannot be considered to be complete. This action has been brought about in the following manner. The Union Valley claims to have purchased the sole right to the patent for a steam engine, from the inventor of a Frenchman, who resigned the same to himself and a citizen of Connecticut. The patent records show that such an assignment was made December 31, 1868, to the Valley Railroad Company, and that the same is a considerable period, some of the manufacturers think the engine worthless, and are preparing to contest the claim. But one train has been running with it.

Building Colleges.

Albert Allen, Esq., Financial Agent of Dickson College, is in our city, and will call upon our citizens in behalf of the late engrossing the interests of the institution. It is a well known fact that a majority of our citizens not more than one, or within forty miles of Pittsburgh is one of the most successful colleges in America. Fire, in the abolition broke out on the old college was destroyed by fire, and in its place stands the new college, complete in the beauty and facilities for a thorough course. A generous response to Mr. Allen's mission, and Mr. Allen proposes to call subscriptions or receive donations direct for the completion of the college edifice. Pittsburgh is no exception to the rule of looking to others for the support of institutions in their midst, and we trust to transfer it to their pockets, it will have fully responded to the demand. So yet this has not been done, and the danger is that it will not be. We have said from the beginning that the Republican party would correct the errors of its own spirits, and prove itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the people; and it will have done so to the fullest extent when the Legislature can loose from the supernumeraries and pressing for the payment of the regular officers only. The people are watching for the action of the Legislature on this point.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, alluding to the introduction into European armies of the spade drill, for the purpose of training soldiers to throw up temporary defenses with the greatest possible rapidity, argues that "the genius of McClellan's strategy led the general introduction of the spade to an indispensable article in modern warfare." Inspired by the admission, it has a savage hit for the unlucky captain, it adds:

"Time is the great vindicator, and, in one respect than one, it is redeeming from the cloud in which unbelievers, incredulity and unfriendly, and somewhat unscrupulously, to envelop them, the patriotism and the military genius of McClellan." Time compliment is more unlike than any of McClellan's performances, which is saying a good deal, considering that the majority of them were "enveloped" in mist and cloud, and nothing but mist. Is it possible that McClellan contemplates another race for the Presidency, to be conducted by a series of flank movements with the spade?

Is it not possible to limit the ceremonial performances of Senators and Congressmen? Would there be anything unconstitutional in confining the members of both bodies to one hour speeches? That would do to begin with and would afford a gratifying relief to every body, including the loquacious members, for in that case they would be assured that no one would run the honors supposed to be awarded to long tongues. Several years ago Horace A. Wise occupied the greater portion of every day in delivering a speech. Senator Sumner on one occasion consumed many three days. Seeing Doyle only as per your recalled Senator's performances, he we are morally sure of having similar long winded orators in future. In our legislative bodies, we submit the presence of annoying temptation from any source Wise, Doyle or Sumner that may command the physical strength and gall-proof to be necessary to the accomplishment of success in thus tiring the House seems to absolutely necessary. Mr. Dayton, for instance, if confined to two hour speeches might say something to the point. All are entitled to be heard in Congress, but the system which permits a few members to do all the talking, and the others all the work, is liable to emotional abuse.

We have intimations of a serious change in the political affairs of New York. That city has been controlled for a number of years by ring and clique. Now we are told the signs point unerringly to the early defeat of both by the Hon. Democracy of New York. If this be true, it is merely a fresh illustration of the fact that history repeats itself. In the beginning New York was governed by the abolition of rotten rule commerce of heritage. Hunted Democracy Emancipation has refuted the early strongholds of the enemies of modern politics and short pernicious outlay with guilders. The aggregate fact is under, however, developed herself in a court of justice, and only awoke in time to preserve herself and her efforts as the mercy of a Democratic God from the ruin. Although Democracy escaped almost of a full new election of this last capture, it required little imagination to picture the mutual astonishment of Fort and the sleepy captives when the whole story was told and these startling facts to hear. History does tell us, however, that Fort's unlucky rapidly overcame his surprise upon finding himself so full of plunder. From that day he little he has continued to encroach upon the rights of his enemy, until at last he has grown too big for his small clothes. In the meantime his captive has silently acquired enormous strength and invulnerable armor. See the statistics published by the Emigrant Association. In the approaching contest it is confidently predicted that Fort will go flat on his back, in which case we are confident one good rough will follow. There will be fewer negroes hung to lamp-posts in New York city, and crime in general will diminish.

Switching Wives.

A reports captain, upon selling his farm firmly upon an enemy's country, and his face towards the far, burned the ships that brought him to the dangerous shore, in order to cut off all hope of escape in case of disaster. It would have been well for Mr. Bryson had he followed this illustrious example. In nothing his resolution declaring the action of the Senate on Wednesday a gross violation of the privileges of the House, he disgraced the station which fills a commander. Better for himself and his electors had he burned his boats. His adherence in shielding his conduct behind a muddy worded resolution, cannot save him from the suspicion that attaches to the captain who spikes his own cannon.

But one prominent member has had the "nut" to rise to speak in his defense, while the influential members, without a single exception, have denounced his conduct as in the highest degree reprehensible. Messrs. Fortescue, Thurber, Cameron, Brooks and others denounced Bryson's conduct as unbecoming. Cleaver alone was more than a match for both Bryson and his military ally, Senator. After exposing the subterfuge adopted by Bryson, he proceeded calmly to withdraw from the argument, affirmatively Mr. Senator, until there was nothing left of them. Senator's speech was so lean that it penetrated even the epidermis of Bryson, and made that little-brute scatheless virtue in words sufficiently cut. Therefore, Mr. Bryson's attempts to screen the authorship may be compared to the immersion of the ostrich.

The Situation in Cuba.

The situation in Cuba becomes interesting in proportion as we are acquainted with the intelligence of the progress of the revolutionists. It is now affirmed that Count Valmaseda, who was in every instance baton officers, the last not seek the satisfaction of occupying Bayamo. The revolutionists find the city the most they seized, and Valmaseda found it in ashes. The stories of the wholesale extermination of the insurgents are indignantly denied, generally, instead of accomplishing submission, refuses to entertain any propositions short of the recognition of the independence of the Island. The Spanish authorities are [illegible]

Switching Wives.

Just such a case as we mentioned occurred in the immediate vicinity of the West coal operations and are preparing to case our admission in some substance that will cure them from that the disease is more to them, the principle of the Union, and the consolidation of which, the Union cannot be considered to be complete. This action has been brought about in the following manner. The Union Valley claims to have purchased the sole right to the patent for a steam engine, from the inventor of a Frenchman, who resigned the same to himself and a citizen of Connecticut. The patent records show that such an assignment was made December 31, 1868, to the Valley Railroad Company, and that the same is a considerable period, some of the manufacturers think the engine worthless, and are preparing to contest the claim. But one train has been running with it.

Building Colleges.

Albert Allen, Esq., Financial Agent of Dickson College, is in our city, and will call upon our citizens in behalf of the late engrossing the interests of the institution. It is a well known fact that a majority of our citizens not more than one, or within forty miles of Pittsburgh is one of the most successful colleges in America. Fire, in the abolition broke out on the old college was destroyed by fire, and in its place stands the new college, complete in the beauty and facilities for a thorough course. A generous response to Mr. Allen's mission, and Mr. Allen proposes to call subscriptions or receive donations direct for the completion of the college edifice. Pittsburgh is no exception to the rule of looking to others for the support of institutions in their midst, and we trust to transfer it to their pockets, it will have fully responded to the demand. So yet this has not been done, and the danger is that it will not be. We have said from the beginning that the Republican party would correct the errors of its own spirits, and prove itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the people; and it will have done so to the fullest extent when the Legislature can loose from the supernumeraries and pressing for the payment of the regular officers only. The people are watching for the action of the Legislature on this point.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, alluding to the introduction into European armies of the spade drill, for the purpose of training soldiers to throw up temporary defenses with the greatest possible rapidity, argues that "the genius of McClellan's strategy led the general introduction of the spade to an indispensable article in modern warfare." Inspired by the admission, it has a savage hit for the unlucky captain, it adds:

"Time is the great vindicator, and, in one respect than one, it is redeeming from the cloud in which unbelievers, incredulity and unfriendly, and somewhat unscrupulously, to envelop them, the patriotism and the military genius of McClellan." Time compliment is more unlike than any of McClellan's performances, which is saying a good deal, considering that the majority of them were "enveloped" in mist and cloud, and nothing but mist. Is it possible that McClellan contemplates another race for the Presidency, to be conducted by a series of flank movements with the spade?

Is it not possible to limit the ceremonial performances of Senators and Congressmen? Would there be anything unconstitutional in confining the members of both bodies to one hour speeches? That would do to begin with and would afford a gratifying relief to every body, including the loquacious members, for in that case they would be assured that no one would run the honors supposed to be awarded to long tongues. Several years ago Horace A. Wise occupied the greater portion of every day in delivering a speech. Senator Sumner on one occasion consumed many three days. Seeing Doyle only as per your recalled Senator's performances, he we are morally sure of having similar long winded orators in future. In our legislative bodies, we submit the presence of annoying temptation from any source Wise, Doyle or Sumner that may command the physical strength and gall-proof to be necessary to the accomplishment of success in thus tiring the House seems to absolutely necessary. Mr. Dayton, for instance, if confined to two hour speeches might say something to the point. All are entitled to be heard in Congress, but the system which permits a few members to do all the talking, and the others all the work, is liable to emotional abuse.

We have intimations of a serious change in the political affairs of New York. That city has been controlled for a number of years by ring and clique. Now we are told the signs point unerringly to the early defeat of both by the Hon. Democracy of New York. If this be true, it is merely a fresh illustration of the fact that history repeats itself. In the beginning New York was governed by the abolition of rotten rule commerce of heritage. Hunted Democracy Emancipation has refuted the early strongholds of the enemies of modern politics and short pernicious outlay with guilders. The aggregate fact is under, however, developed herself in a court of justice, and only awoke in time to preserve herself and her efforts as the mercy of a Democratic God from the ruin. Although Democracy escaped almost of a full new election of this last capture, it required little imagination to picture the mutual astonishment of Fort and the sleepy captives when the whole story was told and these startling facts to hear. History does

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

The Second Methodist Church, Allegheny, Rev. Dr. J. K. Rice, pastor, received fourteen persons to probationary membership last Sabbath.

QUITE a religious awakening in the several churches of Washington, Pa., is reported as existing. The Week of Prayer is the supposed cause.

The old School Presbyterian Church, at McKeesport, Pa., has received a declination to their call to Rev. L. Y. Graham, to become its pastor.

Ex-Gov. Wise, who hung John Brown and thanked God there were no free schools in his vicinity, is becoming religious. He now thanks God for the late war, because it has revived trade and has twice forever from the curse of slavery.

Rochester claims that in this State she has a population of 49,000; colleges, 5; Female Academies, 20; Select Schools, 20; Parochial Schools, 12; Asylums, 9; Churches, 52; Priests, 22. In this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, 30; Parochial Schools, with 4,000 scholars in them. In Bristol Schools, one county.

THERE are now thirteen young Japanese in this country, for purposes of studying our language, literature and civilization. They are supported by friends or the government at home. Seven of them have already professed Christianity, and five have been baptized.

The Roman Catholic St. Martin's Church of Baltimore makes its vespers approach more nearly to a concert than any Protestant church in the country. The programme for a religious service two Sabbaths ago began with an overture and closed with a march, and between these two pieces selections from the Messiah, "Moses in Egypt," and "Lombardi."

FATHER DUANE is very successful in his efforts for the endowment of the American Roman Catholic College at Newark has added $5,000 to the fund, which now amounts to $50,000. Of this amount New York has given seven parcels of $5,000 each, Baltimore three, Philadelphia two, Boston one, Hartford one, and Newark one. The balance is in sums of one, two, $10, etc.

OF the three hundred and seventeen Unitarian churches in the United States, one hundred and seventy-four of them are in Massachusetts.

Rev. J. W. HAMILTON, (Old School Presbyterian,) writes that his Church has held religious services, daily, for about three weeks. His membership has been greatly revived, and many persons have recently expressed a desire to become christians.

The *Watchmen and Reflector* says that within the last fifty years the Baptist Churches of Boston, alone, have established three to four times, and within a radius of ten miles round Boston, from seven to thirty-five.

The North Dutch Church in New York city, in the prayer room of which the Fulton street prayer meetings have been held for more than eleven years, will probably soon be torn down to make room for a new church edifice. It is the church but one in the city which was built before the Revolutionary war.

After late encroachment in St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. A. Ellsworth is pastor, on last Sunday, January 24th, received to the membership thirty-seven persons, making seventy-three since the first of January. At a communion season the previous month, three months ago, there were fifty-three additions.

Fourteen pupils commence the fourth of Dr. F. W. Krummacher, of Berlin, the most distinguished of the living King of Prussia, and one of the most distinguished preachers of Germany, and other works.

The *Presbyterian* states that the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N. J., has shown its faith by works, and instead of accepting the proffered aid of the Board of Church Extension, has raised the money to support its own pastor. It has also paid off a debt of $1,000 which has been resting upon the church for many years.

At the Bishop of Anderson is a visitor, the opposite is said to be about to erect a new church, consecrated him, and has received a gift from the old body. This, we presume, is the first case of the kind in the history of the English and American Episcopal Churches.

The *Christian Radical*, a religious weekly, now published at Springfield, O., is to be removed to this city commencing this month, or the first of February. Rev. D. Schaeffer, of Pittsburgh, will be the editor, and Rev. J. H. Rosser, who has resigned the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, Allegheny, will be associate editor. The publication office will be at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

The collection for missions at Grace church, Rev. John H. Hoffman, pastor, Sunday last, amounted to over $700. This is a larger amount than any other Episcopal church in Pittsburgh has ever given.

Rome than usual attention is evidenced in Europe and to the evangelization of Africa. One gentleman has proposed to give $50,000 for this object on certain conditions specified. The offer is certainly accompanied on the west coast, and the opportunity of soon reaching the densely populated portion of the population. Missionaries are full of hope for the future.

The Children's Aid Society of New York, during last month provided situations for one hundred and seventy-two boys and girls; had one hundred attendance of two thousand seven hundred and seventy-two at the mission lodging-house, and the number of lodgings and meals furnished was twenty-two hundred and seventy-two.

There are in all, four hundred and thirty churches and places of worship in New York, with accommodations for three hundred thousand. Of these three hundred and fifty are free sittings, and the remaining eighty have one thousand four hundred and fifty children in their Sunday schools. The total number of scholars in the Sunday schools of all denominations is one hundred and forty-two thousand.

At the recent coronation of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, on the four sides of the canopy were the following texts, selected from the Hawaiian version of the Bible: "Thy God reigneth." "Thy God is with us." At the side of the throne was a small gilded table, upon which was placed the Bible, the Book of Psalms, the Bible and a copy of the laws of the kingdom.

In Spring has been pastor of the Rock Presbyterian Church of New York city for thirty-nine years; Dr. E. S. Storrs, of the Congregational Church in Braintree, Mass., for fifty-eight years; Dr. Nelson, of the Congregational Church in Berlin, Conn., for fifty-seven years; Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Boston, Mass., for fifty-four years; Dr. Lyman Beecher, of the Congregational Society in Hartford, Conn., for fifty-four years; Dr. Lyman Beecher, of the Congregational Society in Boston, Mass., for fifty-four years; Dr. Lyman Beecher, of the Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., for fifty-four years.

The American Tract Society of Boston, by adding the expense of collecting agents, is now able to give away in its work all that is given away in the principle. Those who want the publications of the Society can get them without cost, enough, we believe, to prevent their breaking out when the water freezes. This will save great expense and annoyance.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in this country has dioceses, 39; bishops, 47; bishops elect, 2; priests and deacons, 1,507; whole number of clergy, 2,736; parishes, 2,722; communicants, 200,000; Sunday school scholars, 200,000; baptisms reported, 16,000; confirmations reported, 14,000; marriages, 4,000; burials, 9,000; contributions, $4,427,000.

GAVAZZI, the Italian reformer, is not dead, as reported. He has been preaching and lecturing in Florence, Bologna, Milan, Florence, and other places, with great success. He is now continuing no preacher in Italy, who in the same period, has been listened to by half the people that have heard Gavazzi. He is now in well-being, are his tongue shall be silent.

The Lutheran Church in this country seems to be destined to seldom after schism. The Rev. S. Sprecher, D.D., of Albany, N. Y., and Rev. Mr. Stellhorn, of Albany, New York, who has organized a separate Synod of both divorce and other causes. Rev. A. Mr. Van Gieter, of the Buffalo Synod, also has made secession from the Synod, and will organize a new Synod. Mr. Stellhorn, minister with a new church in Albany.

Mr. HENRY FARLEY, of London, a butcher by profession, is also a Lay preacher. He is said to be a modern mystery, and also an apt mathematician on the words "Clement in body, and Christ in spirit, serving the Lord." He does up his work thoroughly and prosperously, and yet finds time to preach daily, with effect.

The Second Annual Sabbath School Teachers' Institute of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Allegheny county will be held in the Second U. P. Church (Rev. R. J. Dodds, D.D., pastor), Allegheny City, on Tuesday evening, February 16th, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing Wednesday and Thursday, afternoon and night sessions each day.

Messrs. Farmelee & Co., of 78 Sansom street, Philadelphia, are general agents for selling the "People's Edition" of the Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by Conybeare and Howson. Its superiority over all other editions is that its quotations are all rendered into English, and it is published from new electrotype plates, in one volume. Let all buy it rather than the cheaper editions in two volumes, whose quotations are not rendered into English. A local agent, for this city and vicinity, we trust will be appointed for this edition of this great work on Paul and his writings.

The essential collection, for the different Salvation Stewards of the United Presbyterian Church, was taken up last Sabbath in the Second Church of that denomination in this city. It amounted to over three thousand dollars. Rev. T. H. Stanton, pastor, has evidently richly cultivated his people.

It is thought the murder of General McDowell, at Jacksonville, Ill., was the result of an effort to rob a bank of a large sum of money. The murderer had by a seat at bay, and was brought a number of nails in chimney one of them in the name of Mrs. Senator McDougall, his daughter, to recover a very valuable gold watch which was stolen from her at the time of the burning of the Lake House, on the Chicago river, now occupied by the most valuable buildings in the Sixteenth ward. General McDowell entered the land and paid for it, at an early day, but in some way was defeated by the claim, and the property was sold for taxes. Since the murder the watch has been found in the possession of Mrs. Senator McDougall, and restored to its owner. It is said that the murderer, who is in custody, has confessed his guilt.

PROTECTION AND REVENUE, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Review of the Report of Hon. D. A Wells.

Letter Second.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the promise in my last I now proceed to an examination of the *Free Question*, basing the statements here to be made on facts collected by myself in 1865, and now adopted, so far as they were found available for your purpose, by yourself.

In 1859, prior to our second war with England, our furnaces numbered 151, with an average yield of 36 tons, giving a total produce of 54,000 tons. Protection afforded by the war caused a considerable increase, but there exist no reliable statistics in regard thereto. Peace in 1815 was followed by the so-called revenue tariff of 1816, and that in turn as is so well known, by the closing of factories and furnaces, by the ruin of manufacturers and merchants; by the distress of workmen everywhere; by the stoppage of banks; by the bankruptcy of thousands; by the transfer under the sheriff's hammer of a large portion of the real estate of the Union; and, by an impoverishment of the people such as in general business was unprecedented. The demand for iron fell off for years, and the old furnaces was in a state of ruin so complete that not only had it lost all that it had gained in time of war, but the skill of workmen, even, retrograded. In placing it, as I now shall do, near the point to which, by a long series of non-interference with commerce, it has been brought again, I say, as I feel assured, doing it entire justice.

Such, with little change, continued to be the state of things until the passage of the tariff act of 1824, which was framed by my former letter. By it full protection is granted to the iron, as well as to some of the coarser kinds of manufactured goods, the demand for iron became at once greatly increased, the old furnaces again brought into activity, others meanwhile, and the iron industry, during the next ten years, carried up in 1828 to 130,000 tons, giving a duplication in the short period of ten years of 92 per cent. per annum. Two years later, under the tariff of 1828, it had grown to 165,000 tons, and by 1832 it had reached 200,000 tons, and by 1837 it had reached 300,000 tons, having thus doubled itself in the eight years which had followed the passage of the tariff act.

As nearly as may be the whole movement from 1816 to 1842 is presented in the following diagram, having reference which you will please to examine, and which will be found correct, unless made out on the proper blanks.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. SUTMEYER & CO., on this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by H. SUTMEYER, who alone is authorized to settle the Books of the late firm.

H. SUTMEYER.
E. NEITHARDT.

Allegheny City, February 4, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE FIRM

I cordially recommend the successor, Mr. H. SUTMEYER, to the continued patronage of my friends and customers.

E. NEITHARDT.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM BETWEEN

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,

MANHATTAN, IDAHO,
MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO, NEVADA.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 Gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE from New York $30, to New York at Lowest Rates, payable in Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Glasgow and Antwerp, at equally low rates. Remittances to Europe in sums to suit, at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or

THOMAS H. RAFFEGAN,
47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Third and Fourth Avenue.

INVENTORS' BUREAU AND PATENT AGENCY.

No. 104 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents for Inventions. Patents obtained in the United States and Canada. Assignments, Certificates of Improvement, Exhibitions and free Reading Rooms. Models and Machines for Manufacturing Dry Goods. Patent Rights and Machines for Measuring Dry Goods. Parties having business at the Patent Office will find it to their advantage to call at our office, as all owners and dealers of stores similarly situated.

SHINN & LOUTHER.

PLANING MILL FOR LEASE.

THE MACHINERY in the

MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL

is offered for Sale, with a Lease of the Mill and Lot for a term of years. The Mill has all the fast business and profitable business, and has a good trade. The Lot is 60 feet front by 120 feet deep, in location, being convenient to the city and having a side track to the yard. The stock of

DRY LUMBER

on hand can be purchased on favorable terms. The Machinery may be disposed of separately.

This is a favorable opportunity to engage in an old established and profitable business, as the owner having removed from the city is the reason for selling.

Apply to MILLINGAR & RIDWELL, corner Carson and Pike streets, Southside.

JAMES MILLINGAR.

CONFECTIONERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED

Would respectfully call the attention of the trade to their large Stock of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CONFECTIONERY, Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, JELLIES, and other Luxuries, of a first-class brand in the trade.

Particular attention given to furnishing Weddings, Parties, Festivals, Fairs and Meals for special occasions, on short notice to any accessible point by railroad or steamboat, at reasonable rates. Everything gotten up in the most approved style.

PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY, OR TRANSIENT VISITORS, FURNISHED WITH MEALS TO ORDER, WITH THE BEST OF EVERYTHING IN SEASON. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FURNISHED WITH A QUIET, RETIRED PLACE TO DINE.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED TO FURNISH BREAKFAST AND SUPPER TO ORDER. PATRONS AND CITIZENS WILL ENJOY THE SAME COMFORTS AS ARE PROVIDED FOR DINNER.

J. B. HUBLEY,
27 and 29 FOURTH AVENUE.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE CITY OF

American and French

CONFECTIONERY,

AND

LOZENGES IN EVERY STYLE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Canned Goods;
Foreign Fruits and Nuts;
Jellies, Sauces, Catsups;
Pickles, Maccaroni and Vermicelli;
Spices, Fancy Soaps;
Refined Sugars, &c., &c., &c.

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

State Business Directory,

FOR 1869,

IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

SUBSCRIBERS who have not been served will please notify the publisher of the fact. Others requiring the Directory will please address the Publisher, NO. 122 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $5.

C. LESLIE REILLY,
PUBLISHER.

R. H. PALMER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

HATS, CAPS,

STRAW

AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

NO. 84 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES having Accounts against Noble Gleim 799, Pittsburgh Penitentiary, will please send at once bill of items to Box

ADAMS & POWER.

RICHARDSON'S LINENS

SHEETING LINEN,
PILLOW LINEN,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

FRESH BOOKS.

Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck. By James Grant Wilson.....$ 2 50
Halleck's Poems. New Edition.....2 50
Fellen Dykes. By Mrs. Norton. New Uniform Edition. Now ready. Red Line.....1 00
Mr. Little, &c., Never Too Late, &c. Each.....1 00
Ballou's Europe. The Old World in its New Aspects. Illustrated.....3 50
Miss Yonge's New Book. The Chaplet of Pearls. By the Author of Heir of Redclyffe.....2 00
Miller of Reddy's Poems.....1 50
Gates Ajar. A good Novel.....1 75
Gates Ajar. By Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Author's Edition, now complete. 10 vols. Cloth, $30.00; sheep, $40.00. Half Turkey, $45.00.....1 50

FOR SALE BY

R. S. DAVIS,

NEW
82 WOOD STREET.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING OF

Center street, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth st.; Locust alley from Fountain to Forty-first street; Forty-first street from Butler to Allegheny Valley Railroad;

Penn's alley from Butler to Allegheny Valley Railroad, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. SUTMEYER & CO., on this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by H. SUTMEYER, who alone is authorized to settle the Books of the late firm.

H. SUTMEYER.
E. NEITHARDT.

Allegheny City, February 4, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE FIRM

I cordially recommend the successor, Mr. H. SUTMEYER, to the continued patronage of my friends and customers.

E. NEITHARDT.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM BETWEEN

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,

MANHATTAN, IDAHO,
MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO, NEVADA.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 Gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE from New York $30, to New York at Lowest Rates, payable in Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Glasgow and Antwerp, at equally low rates. Remittances to Europe in sums to suit, at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or

THOMAS H. RAF

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

Wealth makes application for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Friday Evening, Feb. 12, 1869.

There was a marked degree of cheerfulness in the money market to-day, and it is proved that the people as well as the banks are no longer looking from them for assistance or to their means, and do not care to collect loans by calling in the discount notes, but are willing to renew them at the current rates. The banks are not up to a point that would not a profit.

The situation in United States bonds is unchanged. At one time a prospect of some change, but this is not likely to be realized. It is remarked that in advance of London in our bonds to 79, or eliminated the market. The Bulletin says every purchaser continues to make his usual weekly investment. The amount of gold sent has not been less than a million per week, and good judgment encourages expectation that this, the demand has upon the old to-end in the supply of those bonds. A small draft business have taken large lots of '62s, which are growing in favor in foreigners as being longer to run than the 5-20s and therefore bonds. Some lower quantities of '62s were made in Paris during the week. The continued demand from savings banks and other institutions has been on a large scale. Small bonds of all classes are now and command from ½ to ¾ per cent. higher prices than the large bonds.

Messrs. Jas. T. Brady & Co., report the following quotations at the close of the week, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., New York:

	Bid.	Asked.
James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York buying at follows:		
Feb. 12, Fri.	12	Sat. Dec.
6s, 1881, coupon	113¼	113¾
5-20s, 1862, coupon	111¾	112
5-20s, 1864, coupon	111¾	112
5-20s, 1865, coupon	111¾	112
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	111¾	112
5-20s, 1867, coupon	111¾	112
5-20s, 1868, coupon	111¾	112
10-40s, coupon	107¾	108
7-30s, 1st series	105¾	106
7-30s, 2d series	105¾	106
7-30s, 3d series	105¾	106
Gold	134¼	134¾

The following sales, made up from the offers received at E. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange, No. 35 South Third street, on the point of Saturday evening, 6th inst., are furnished some of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Last week.	This week.
Hamilton, C. O.	1,000	1,000
Hamilton, C. O.	1,000	1,000
Hamilton, C. O.	1,000	1,000
Hamilton, C. O.	1,000	1,000
Total	4,000	4,000

We note the following sales, but would remark that they are probably entirely fictitious:

Birmingham Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

20 tons Lake Superior Forge, to arrive		25 00-4 mos.
20 tons Lake Superior Forge, to arrive		25 00-4 mos.
20 tons Lake Superior Forge, to arrive		25 00-4 mos.
20 tons Lake Superior Forge, to arrive		25 00-4 mos.
20 tons No. 1

The Daily Commercial.

Continued from First Page.

CITY MATTERS.

The Water Supply in Allegheny

In the proceedings of Allegheny Councils, published yesterday, reference was made to a communication on the subject of a better supply of water for that city, presented in connection with the late report of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., engineer employed to report upon the water works for the city. The subject is one of paramount importance to the entire community, without regard to corporation lines, and we give the paper in full, commending it to the careful consideration of the citizens of both cities. It will be observed that the gentlemen who thus bring the matter to the attention of the Councils of Allegheny are both well known and prominent citizens, and that they express the belief that it is entirely practicable for Allegheny City to secure her supplies of water from the new works proposed by the Pittsburgh architects, and by consent of action save a large sum annually to the tax payers of both cities. The paper, which was referred to the Water Committee, is as follows:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny:

The undersigned citizens of Allegheny respectfully call the attention of your honorable bodies to the accompanying report of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., civil engineer, &c., on the subject of the new Pittsburgh water works.

From the report it appears that the engineers have made a judicious estimate of the cost of completing the works, with pure water taken from the Allegheny river, and a proper supply of the filtering material for the same.

That such part of this general plan as would answer the purpose of the city now pays, could be completed for the sum of $1,000,000.

That the cost of working and keeping during water power to be created by the condensation of steam on the part of such engines, instead of steam power, in consequence of condensing engines, would supply double the present consumption of water.

That the daily cost of the supply of water would amount annually to only one-third of the interest on the cost of the works, and that for this and other reasons it is quite evident that the whole power for the city could be obtained from the water power on the main river, and that the cost of the same would be but a small item in the annual expenditure of the city.

That the cost of working the engines by steam would be considerably more than double the cost of working by water power, and that the cost of repairs would be proportionately greater.

That the cost of the water works of Allegheny would be considerably less than those of Pittsburgh, as the latter are obliged to pump against the head of water in the Allegheny river, which is the source of supply, while the Allegheny works would require no pumping, but the water would flow from the reservoir by gravitation